HENRY ABBEY'S FAILURE. HE AND HIS FIRM DRAGGED DOWN

BY BAD BUSINESS. The Assignment of Abbey, Schoefet & Grau, Promoters of Grand Opera and Other Big Thentrical Ventures, Filed Yesterday-They're Expected to Resums The firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, which has been for nearly fifteen years foremost in theatrical undertakings in the United States and until a year ago in control of all grand opera enterprises, yesterday made an assignment for the beneat of its creditors. This was not unexpected, as several of their theatrical ventures in the past year or two have been conspicuous financial failures. The seasons at the Metropolitan Opera House have been conducted with profit, but the returns from this feature of the firm's business were not large enough to compensate for the losses which they sustained in other quarters. Louis J. Phelps of the lay firm of Olin, Rives & Montgomery and Col. A. A. Rand of Boston are the assignees. There are

preferences. The liabilities of the firm

are estimated at different amounts, which range from \$300,000 to \$800,000, and

the smaller sum is regarded as the more prob-

able figure at which to place the firm's indebt-

edness. Their assets, which include a number

of contracts and valuable theatrical property.

are thought to be at least \$100,000; and if the

creditors are patient, it is believed that they can be made to realize a much larger sum. Mr. Phelps said yesterday morning to a reporter: "I have not yet the slightest idea what the assets or the liabilities of the firm are. I have not had an opportunity to examine into their affairs. All of their transactions have been of the most honorable character, and all I can say

The assaignment papers were filed with the County Clerk shortly after the office opened

is that the firm has gone under."

It has been expected in theatrical circles for some time past that Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau would be compelled to take some such action. For the last three years a number of their attractions outside of the opera have jost money for them steadily. Besides the Metropolitan Opera House, they control Abbey's Theatre here and the Tremont Theatre in Boston, which is under the particular direction of John Schoeffel. Mr. Abbey took particular interest in Abbey's Theatre, while Mr. Grau was most of the time occupied in the control of the Metropolitan Opera House. Two French actors recently brought here the firm were conspicuous fail-. Mounet-Sully and Rejane drew very small audiences, and it was said of Rejane's tour in this country that she never on a single night attracted to the theatre the amount of her salary. But these failures, bad as they were, made no such strain on the profits yielded by the opera as the tour of Lillian Russell, who ended last week a two-years' contract with the firm. Their losses in the attempt to make Miss Russell a profitable attraction amounted to more than \$200,000 in two seasons, and it is befleved that the attempt to float her company was the most active element in forcing their

assignment. The opera company, moreover, was less profitable this year than during the preceding seatio. The performances of German opera enailed on the management a large outlay which was never returned. In their effort to secure German singers at short notice they were compelled to pay big prices for artists who were not used when they got here. One German tenor was engaged for fifty performances at \$300 a night, and, although he was called upon to sing only a few times, he drew \$15,000 for the season. A German prima donna, who sang less than half a dozen times, got \$8,000 for vices. There were a number of singers who received money for which they rendered equally small returns, as the German season was a failure from the outset. The rivalry of Walter Damrosh seriously interfered this season with the success of the company in the town outside of New York, and the receipts were in almost every city less than they had been in previous years. The tour of Sir Henry Irving, who played under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau this year, was highly prosperous, but their share in his profits was very slight. Sarah Bernhardt was also successful, and out of her trip they made money, but not enough to compensate for the deficiencies which arose from the Lillian Russell company. It was necessary in her case to change the operas often. accessary in her case to change the operas often, in the hope that she might be made more popular, but no piece proved any more effective in producing this result than the others.

Mr. Abbey has always enjoyed in a large degree the confidence of men of wealth, and his great value to the firm has been his ability to raise money when it became necessary. When

great value to the firm has been his ability to raise money when it became necessary. When he lost in 1884, after his first season of grand opera at the Motropolitan, a sum as large as a conservative statement of the firm's present in-debtedness, he paid back every cent with inter-est. But for the past six months Mr. Abbey has been in his health and unable to exercise the same active control in the firm's affairs that he same active control in the firm's affairs that he had formerly. It was only after his recent illness and a conference between him and his partners that it was agreed to make an assignment. Even at that time there were offers on the part of his friends to loan him the money requisite to tide the firm over its present difficulties, but it was finally agreed that an assignment would be the best solution of the difficulty It is understool that the artists engaged for the opera company and in the other enterprises of the firm received the salaries due them and the opera company and in the other enterprises of the firm received the salaries due them, and the present indectedness is said to be for money loaned to Mr. Abbey during the past two years, and some of his creditors are said to be William Steinway. Robert and Ogden Goelet, James Breslin, the proprietor of the Gilsey House; Robert Dunlap, and certain Boston creditors. It is said that the firm is \$50,000 in debt to William Steinway.

It is said that the firm is \$50,000 in debt to William Steinway.

Mr. Geo. G. Haven, the President of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, told a Sun reporter yesterday that the directors had been afraid for some time that the outside ventures of the firm might interfere with the control of the opera house. "But we have every confidence in Mr. Abbey." Mr. Haven said, "and there will be no action taken by the directors until we have seen what arrangement can be made. When Mr. Abbey failed with the opera house in 1885 he owed us \$50,000, and he paid back every cent with interest. The directors have the kindliest feeling for the firm, and will do all in their power to aid them in their present difficulties."

do all in their power to and them in their present difficulties."

Maurice Grau sailed for Europe yesterday morning on the Normandle to make what arrangements he can for the return of the artists who were redugaged for next season. It is not thought that there will be any change in the conduct of the opera house. At Abbey's Theatre, where the firm was to give next year a season of opera comique, the policy of the house will remain the same that it has been during the past three years. This building is owned by the Goletts.

season of opera comique, the policy of the house will remain the same that it has been during the past three years. This building is owned by the ticeleta.

Henry E. Abbey, who was the head of the present firm, has been conspicuous in theatricals since 1881. He first attracted attention by bringing Sarah Bernhardt to this country, and this undertaking, which was regarded as very hazardous at the outset, proved highly prosperous to Mr. Abbey, who cleared \$100.000 through it. Shortly after this, John Schoeffel of Hoston became his partner, and these two conducted the oild Park Theatre, at Twenty-second street and Breadway. Mrs. Langtry, who had just made her debut as an acress in England, was next brought to the United States by this firm, and her successful tour was followed by the introduction of Henry Irving and Filen Terry in 1883. At that time Maurice Grau, whose association with inusicians and foreign artists made him the possessor of qualifications which were suited to the future plans of the firm, allied himself with Abbey and Schoeffel and since that time the firm has been known under its present name. Most of the distinguished foreign artists that have come to this country were brought there by Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. In 1883, when the Metropolitan Opera House was finished, the firm took control, and Mr. Abbey, with his associates, brought to this country the finest opera company it had ever known. The season, however, was a financial failure, and at its close a benefit was given for the management, which resulted in a gift of \$136,000 to them. German opera under Dr. Leopold Damrosch was second time, in 1891, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau life Mela, the De Reskes, Tamagno, Maurel, La Salle, Plancon, and the reast of the famous singers that nave appeared there within the past four years. During the seasons that the Metropolitan was occupied by the German Opera Company, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau the house singers that nave appeared there within the past four years. The embarrassments of the firm were known to so The embarrassments of the firm were known to some of the singers at the opera company last spring, and the object of the benefit organized by Jean de Reszke was to help abbey, schoeffeld Grau to pay the salaries owing to the women singers in the company. More than \$18,000 was the result of that performance. The friends of the firm are confident that its troubles will be salisfactorily settled, as Mr. Abbey's standing among business men is so good and his word has such weight that nobody noubts his abligs to straighten out the present

situation in case his health allows him to again assume an active share in the management of the firm's business.

It was predicted in Tax Sur a few days ago that Waiter Damrosch would ultimately become one of the members of the firm in control of the Metropolitan Opera House. This fact now seems more than ever a certainty. Despite the appearsnt prosperity of the opera company at the Metropolitan last winter it is well understood that its receipts were not uniformly large. On the ruad Waiter Damrosch lost all the money he had succeeded in making the year before. These facts seem to convince the managers of both companies that there is no room for two large, expensive organizations, even if one gives opera in French and the other in German. They had aiready arranged, before Mr. Damrosch sailed, not to allow their seasons to interfere with one another, and this was doubtless nothing more than the first step toward a close and permanent association. Mr. Abbey, who has been ill at the Glissy House for two weeks, was out for the first time yesterday, when he took a drive in the afternoon. situation in case his health allows him to again

FITCH SEEKS BANKERS' ADVICE. He Wants Them to Ald Him in Selecting a Deputy Comptroller.

Comptroller Fitch has asked a number of bankers and heads of financial institutions to aid him in the selection of a Deputy Comptroller, to succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of Richard A. Storrs. He has addressed a circular letter on the subject to the following: James Stillman, President of the City National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank; Edward C. Schaefer, President of the Germania Bank: Robert Maclay, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company: John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank; Philip Bissinger, President of the German Savings Bank; Joel B Erhardt, President of the Lawyers' Surety Company; John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; Richard A. Mc-Curdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance

Curdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Henry P. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and John A. McAnerney, President of the Seventh National Hank. In his letter he says: "The late Deputy Comptroller, Mr. Richard A. Storrs, had for more than a generation in his work in the Finance Department the bene-fit of the confidence and friendship of the men who manage the banks and savings institutions, the insurance and trust companies, in this city,

his work in the Finance Department the benefit of the confidence and friendship of the men who manage the banks and savings institutions, the insurance and trust companies, in this city. During that time, gentlemen of different political views and varied business training have been at the head of the department, and each in his time was added greatly by the experience and acquaintance of Mr. Storrs, as well as by his sagacity and industry. His lamented death makes it necessary for me to fill the position which he held so long.

"In doing this I do not propose to be governed by personal or party preferences. The appointment falls to me by a chance which I deeply regret. My only wish in connection with it is that I may be able to name some one who will, for many years after my term has expired, administer the frust as did Mr. Storrs, for the benefit and protection of the city, and with the confidence of each new Comprolier, and of the men who, like yourselves, have charge of the great financial interests which are so closely connected with the business and the credit of the city's Tressury.

"Our city is now and must for many years be a large borrower of money in this market, both for its temporary needs and on long loans for public improver ents. Its natural supply of money is from sa h institutions as those over which you pressic. The questions of taxation and expenditure of bubic money which arise here also concern | nd deeply. It is plainly of great importance to this department to have your confidence, and it is important to you and those whom you represent that the department shall deserve to have it.

"I therefore write to ask that you, as representing the financial institutions of our city, which are too numerous to be all consulted, will aid and advise me in making this appointment. On receiving word from such that the department shall deserve to have it.

"I therefore write to ask that you, as representing the financial institutions. On our city, which are too numerous to be all consulted, will aid and

AMERICAN CAPITALISTS IN CHINA.

Prepared to Build and Equip Railroads-Trade with the United States, WASHINGTON, May 23.-Under the title of "Trade of China for 1895," Mr. Cheries Den-by, United States Minister at Peking, in a report to the State Department, says that, notwithstanding the cession of Formosa and the closing of the Newchang Custom House for several months, the trade of China with both Western and Asiatic countries has increased and expanded. The trade with the United States, while less than for 1894, was greater than for any other year in the preceding eight. The exports to the United States in 1895 amounted to 15,383,402 taels; the imports from this country to 5,093,132 taels, of which more than 3,000,000 taels were for kerosene all. It is noticeable from the figures given that

oil. It is noticeable from the figures given that in 1895 the import of Russian oil exceeded that of American oil in quantity and value for the first time in the history of the trade. This is accounted for by the large stock of American oil imported in 1894, and held over the year.

The close of the war, Mr. Benby says, was looked forward to by foreigners as the date from which China was to depart from her traditional policy as to internal improvement and development. While the views of the most enthusiastic have not been realized, and China has shown a cautious conservatism, there has been no want of progress. Some railroads have been built, but as to the general problem of railroad construction, the Chinese Government stands committed to the policy of using Chinese money outy. Mr. Denby thinks, however, that this policy will not avail for lines of any great extent, and he predicts that China will eventually seek the aid of the foreign syndicates.

The railroad development of China has at-

dicates.

The railroad development of China has attracted the attention of American financiers and builders of rolling stock and equipment. Many agents of American firms are now in that country awaiting the adoption of some definite plan by the imperial Government. At least two combinations of American capitalists, repplan by the imperial Government. At least two combinations of American capitalists, represented there by agents, are propared to build and equip from beginning to end any railroad system which China may desire.

Mr. Denby adds that the high standard of excellence recently attained by Americans in the production of ships, armor, and guns will doubtless enable them, by adopting the policy of continued representation followed by European firms, to secure a share of this business. He also warns Americans contemplating the establishment of manufactories in China that dangers still confront foreign manufactories which no foreign Government would find it its interest to remove.

which no foreign Government would find it its interest to remove.

In conclusion Mr. Benby says: "It is safe to say that it will be many years before native manufactured articles will drive foreign goods out of the market. The silver question cuit both ways. The merchant in China buys for silver and sells in Europe and America for gold; thus he largely gains. On the other hand, he buys in foreign countries for gold and sells in China for silver. Prices for manufactured goods are necessarily raised, but the volume of trade continues to increase. Universal bimetallism would be welcomed of the price of the sentiment is by no means universal. It is safe to say that scarcely one favors 'free silver' for his own country alone."

FARE PLUMBING BOLTS.

The Brooklyn Health Inspectors Make an Interesting Discovery.

The plumbing inspectors attached to the Health Department in Brooklyn have discovered that some of the plumbers have been evadered that some of the plumbers have been evading the asnitary laws by inserting fake boits in the closet hoppers, boited to the brass flange of the drain pipes to which the hoppers are attached. The fake affair consists of a plain screw nail with slotted head for the screw-driver, and a fake boit and nut head. The inspectors have been provided with wrenches so that they can test all the boits, and all the fake ones will be condemned.

Baptist Boys Parade in Brooklys. The Second Baptist Boys' Brigade, stationed in Brooklyn and comprising the Signal Corps and the Second, Sixth, and Tenth Regiments, besides a fife and drum corps, paraded in Brookbesides a fife and drum corps, paraded in Brook-lyn yesterday. They wore blue tight-fitting blouses, blue trousers with white stripes, white leggings, and blue forage caps. About 1,500 were in line, with Brig. tien. William Kerby in command. The regiments assembled hear the fountain at Division and Bedford avenues. At 1 o'clock the procession started, led by a platon of mounted police. The reviewing stand was on the steps of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church. The regiments were dismissed near the Grant statue.

Black Blamond Express Blandsomest Trains in the World. Beginning May 18th, the Lebigh Valley Estirond will thangurate a new fast limited train service between New York and fundate. Leave New York daily, except Sunday, at 13:00 noon, arriving at Buttato 10:00 P. M. Bervice and equipment streetly first class. Meals at a carte, blagging checked to and from hotels and regulences. Take Cortlandt or Jesbronses Street Forty.—Adv.

WARING'S ARMY AT DRILL. CANVASBACES LEARNING THEIR STEPS FOR TUESDAY'S PARADE.

brillmanter Bully's Adjarations to the East Side Section as Day Broke on the Foot of Broome Street Siris and Boys Will Turn Out to Parade with This Section. Notwithstanding the objections of the Board of Aldermen, Col. Waring's canvasbacks will parade on Tuesday next. They have been well drilled by an ex-member of the Sixty-ninth

Regiment, and will make a much better showing than could be expected from an army made up of men from every country on earth, excepting China.

The army stole a march on the public yesterday morning while the aparrows began to chirp in the city parks. At Pier A two sections of the army assembled at daylight and went through a military drill. The up-town division was put through a drill in a hall. But the most interesting of the public drills was that of Section 2 which turned out 204 men at the foot of Broome street. They were the street sweepers of the east side, the men who clean the streets between Peck slip and Sixth street, and from Broadway to the East River, in a district that contains one-quarter of the population of the city, although in area it is but a twenty-eighth part of

The east side sweepers' division will be the banner section of the parade, there being only the timid, awkward squad in the entire division. Yesterday morning the men marched in platoons of twelve files up and down Tompkins street, and around into Broome street and back again. District Superintendent William F. Clarke commanded the division, and Mr. Frank Duffy, who learned to march in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was drill master. Mr. Duffy will command the first plateon of the east-side sweepers in Tuesday's parade. He gave orders to fail in line promptly at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Most of the canvasbacks fell in, a few jumped in, and some limped. There were colored gentlemen from Minetta lane, Hoers from Johannesburg, Moors from Granada, jays from Jamaica, Sicilians from the lane, Hoers from Johannesburg, Moors from Granda, Jays from Jamaica, Siellans from the Hend, seinhors from Hrazil, Kamarans from Persia, Kraljevatvos from Russia, Finns from Persia, Kraljevatvos from Russia, Finns from Honeo, Damsenites from Holstein, Napoleons from France, professors from Heidelberg, revolutionists from Chill, Ameers from Aghanistan, Beigian counts, Hungarian nobles, big men from Maita and little chaps from Gibraitar, O'Connell of Cork and O'Ricien of New York, with Capt. Borshinsky and Gen. Lowinsky and Col. Papadiamanto-populous, who came over from Gibraica They all marked time and marched in the cauvas-back army.

k army. Stiddy, min! Stiddy!" shouted Col. Duffy. Wan, two; wan, two; mark time-you, there, nagur, put out yer left foot first. Wan, two; wan, two-that's sojerlike. Hey, you man with 'whikers, stand up straight! Wan, two; wan, two. Ready! March!"

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys were marching, and a hundred heads poked from the windows of the Broome street tenements nodded approval.

dows of the Broome street tenements nodeed approval.

"McCaffrey," shouted the Colonel, "you're doin' foinly drop from third on th' eftite fifth on th' right. Now men, all together: you dagos in the sixth platoon keen an eye on McCaffrey's right leg. Wan, two; wan, two—halt!

"Nicolini, if yer don't straighten yer back I'll put yer behind wid th' cripples. Now then, attention! Jist imagine now that the eyes of ten millions of people are watching yex and try

"Nicolini, if yer don't straighten yer back I'll put yer behind wild th' cripples. Now then, attention! Jist imagine now that the eyes of ten millions of people are watching yea and try yer level best. Mark time, wan, two, wan, two; forward, march! Right wheel, forward—halt! If platoon 17 don't do better than that I'll cut yez out of th' parade altogether."

At 6½ o'clock the Canvasbacks were dismissed and sent away to work, each platoon marching behind a foreman.

"The men did much better that I expected," said Superintendent Clarke to a Sun reporter. "Last week we drilled them in New Irving Hall, and I made a speech to them, explaining that we were in earnest about this thing, and wanted them to do their best. They applauded my remarks, and signified their intention of attending all drills so as to make a good showing in the parade on Tuesday. Col. Waring will be in command on that day, assisted by his deputy. Capt. Gibson, We'll have fifteen hundred men in line, all in new uniforms and new helmets. There will be nine bands of music, the line being led by the Seventh Regiment Hand. Nine selected carts will be in line, and a prize will be awarded to the best-looking rig. With our division the young ladies of the East Side Street Cleaning League will parade. The first in line will be the sweepers of the first district, the men who work at night on the down-town streets. The east side division will come next, followed by stable G. Then after the third district will be another stable, and so on in order, a stable following each district. Besides the young ladies who will march with our division, the East Side Juvenile Street Cleaners' League will be in line. The line of march will be from Sixty-third street to Twenty-sixth street, to Madison avenue, to Thirty-third street. The reviewing stand will be a forty-first street and Fifth avenue, giving an exhibition of how the streets of New York are cleaned."

THE WARING VOLUNTEERS.

"Say, dat Waring. He's a peach, ain't he?" said a little black-haired urchin, as he came out of the Street Cleaning Department offices yesterday.

"You bet he is, an' dat ain't no kid, neider," answered another.

Col. Waring had just completed the work of making himself solid with the east side boys. He gave badges and certificates of membership to the members of the two boys' clubs which, e thinks, have done the best work in aiding his department to keep the streets clean. The clubs were the Juvenile Protective League, with headquarters at the University Settlement. 26 Delancey street, and the Institute Street Cleaning League of the Hebrew Institute of East Broadway. There were fifty-seven boys in the Colonel's office, and they were in their glory. Alexander S. Drescher of the Street Cleaning Department was the first to have the idea that the children in the crowded districts could be valuable aids to the Street Cleaning Department in looking out for violations of the law and picking up banana skins and the like and putting them into the proper receptacles. The work has been going on a year, and the Colonel has been so pleased with the results that he decided that the boys should be rewarded, and he chose the two clubs that had been organized first.

The boys marched from their headquarters with flying banners at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and when they reached Col. Waring's office they found Col. and Mrs. Waring waiting for them. valuable aids to the Street Cleaning Depart-

office they found Col. and Mrs. Waring waiting for them.

Col. Waring made a little speech telling them what good work they had done and how they had been succeeded by the said many other nice things to them. When he had finished three rousing cheers were given for him. Then Mr. Drewher introduced Henry Bernstein of the Institute Street Cleaning League. He was a dignified young man of 14, and he made a speech telling what work his club had done, and when he had finished his club cheered him. Then a very small boy by the name of Jaseph Liebergall made a speech for the Juvenile Protective League, and when the speechmaking was over the lads got their badges and certificates. The certificate reads as follows:

cates. The certificate reads as follows:

This is to certify that — is accepted as a volunteer aid of the Department of Street Cleaning. All superintendents foremen, detailed mon, sweepers, and drivers are requested to treat — as such aid with due consideration and to respect — badge. Given at the Department of Street Cleaning in the city of New York this 23d day of May, 1860.

Unique E. Waring.

The badges are oval and about an inch and a half long. The centre is girt, with the name of the club in raised letters. There is a silver border about this on which is engraved "Department of Street Cleaning."

CRITICISED IN NEW ORLEANS.

Waring and His Sewerage Scheme-Fran-chises of the Company to Be Forfeited. NEW ORLEANS, May 23. - The Council Comnittee on Drainage has decided to forfeit the rights and franchises of the New Orleans Sewerage Company on June 15, on the ground that the company has failed to carry out its contract with the city. The company was a private one, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and was to give New Orleans a complete system of sewerage, and to charge all householders for the privlege of using its pipes. Col. Waring of New York was the engineer who proposed the original plan of sewerage for New Orleans, and he came here a few days ago to see what had happened to his scheme. Dr. Joseph Holt, ex-President of the Louist-

erage company, explained to the Committee on Drainage how the company had been wrecked in spite of his protests, and spoke severely of Col. Waring, denying that Waring had any claims on the company. He said of Waring: "Col. George E. Waring of Newport, R. I., who proposed for New Orleans in 1880 a system involving the use of a large circular sewer of very flat grade, came forward with a complex

ana Board of Health and President of the sew-

scheme of sewer wells connected by great lengths of iron siphons and many other features of his invention. A few days later he an-nounced a decided modification in his plans and specifications. In presenting his schemes Col. Waring was autocratic and dictatorial in the extreme, giving the Board of Directors his uitimatum, demanding absclute control in the whole construction, if his proposition, which included his professional services at his own terms or the payment of a heavy bonus for the use of his patents, were accepted. In urging upon the Board his claim for recognition and acceptance he did not hesitate to speak against an eminent brother engineer, then in the service of the Board, but not at present, charging him with having lied, for which flagrant breach

him with having iled, for which flagrant breach of decorum he was promptly called to order.

"We all thought that Col. Waring really had some claim upon the sympathy of the heart for having been instrumental in obtaining theoriginal franchise until we learned by inquiry that he had been well paid for his trouble. To the amazement of Col. Waring his experimental scheme of sewerage was rejected after deliberation by the Hoard, and the simple gravity system wrought out through the experience and ability of George G. Earl was adopted.

"Finding his scheme rejected and himself not chosen as consulting engineer. Col. Waring promptly notified the President of the sewerage company and its financial supporters. Messes. R. T. MoDonald and W. J. Hart, of his intention bring suit at once for \$70,000 due him and his drainage construction company of Beston for reyalty. I vigorously protested that neither the sewerage company nor its financial associates should have any dealing whatever with Col. Waring.

the sewerage company hor its financial asso-ciates should have any dealing whatever with Col. Waring.

"Disregarding my protest, Mr. McDonald agreed with Col. Waring to retain him as a con-sulting engineer at \$2,000 a year for three years, and to pay his construction company \$4,000 for the use of any and all existing patents and of any that might yet be invented belonging to Col. Waring, to be applied, if needed, in the construction and operation of the New Orleans sewerage system. The New Orleans plan of sewerage, elaborated by George 6, Earl, is a local adaptation of the gravity system in gen-eral use in this country and in Europe, and is in no wise dependent on any of Col. Waring's patents."

Dr. Holt is now in supreme control of the sewerage commany. Col. Waring came here few days ago to look after his interests and so what could be done with the New Orleans see erage, but what arrangement he mado or whi his plans are could not be learned.

EXCISE BUSINESS HAMPERED

Because Seven Agents Didn't Know How

Many Cubic Inches in a Guilea—Bo You?

Special Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard reports that the business of his bureau has been seriously interfered with by the rejection after non-competitive examination of seven of the special excise agents appointed for this city. The number of agents allotted to New York city was hardly enough to do the work thoroughly and promptly, and now the bureau will have to run with about half the old force until new men can be appointed. In the next five weeks the cases of nearly 6,000 applicants will have to be examined and reported on by the special agents. Only 1,200 liquor tax certificates have been issued in this city yet. Under the law every person who desires to traffic in liquor after July 1 will have to get a tax certificate between now and that time. It is estimated that the number will not fall far short of 6,000. The apolications of all these dealers must be investigated, and Mr. Hilliard says it is practically impossible for nine men to do the work or for new men to be made available in time.

Mr. Hilliard says that the men who were recived did their work well enough, even though

and Mr. Hilliard says it is practically impossible for nine men to do the work or for new men to be made available in time.

Mr. Hilliard says that the men who were rejected did their work well enough, even though they had forgotten some of their arithmetio tables and could not pass the civil service examination.

"I suppose, though," said he, "that the practical test and the fact that an official by actual service has proven himself an able and competent man for the place which he has filled does not count with civil service reformers."

Halph M. Langston, colored, son of ex-Congressman Langston of Virginia, may be appointed to fill one of the vacancies occasioned by the failure of the special agents to pass the examination. His appointment has been recommended by the county organization.

George H. Davis, auditor in the New York city Excise Bureau, who succeeded in passing the educational test of the Civil Service Board, said:

"It was one of the mest unfair and unpracti-

said:

"It was one of the most unfair and unpractical examinations lever heard of. As a test of memory it might not be criticised, but as a test of ability in an excise agent it was absurd. I presume I would have failed to answer some of the questions if it had not been for a slip of the examiner. I refer expecially to the problem inexaminer. I refer especially to the problem involving the finding the depth in feet of a water
reservoir, the contents in gallons and the length
and breadth being given. The answer, of
course, turned on the number of cubic inches in
a gallon. I told the examiner it was a fool
question, and said I'd bet he uidn't know how
have subjected there are in a gallon himself. question, and said I'd bet he didn't know how many cubic inches there are in agailon himself. He blurted out the desired information, after which it was easy sailing for me."

The special excise agents who have passed the ordeal may have trouble with Comptroller Roberts before they get their salary. He threatens to refuse to pay them, on the ground that the Constitution requires that they should pass a connectificate and the constitution requires that they should pass competitive examination.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN CLUBS. Radges and Certificates for Boy Street The Names and Objects of Those That Were Incorporated Yesterday.

ALBANY, May 23.-The organization of New fork city clubs continues, and the certificates of incorporation of the following were filed with the Secretary of State to-day:

Joker Pleasure Club." for the purpose of affording its membership a field for social and literary inter-course." Edward McHugh, Frank Kelly, Joseph S Turner, Charles Fellison, and William V. Moffett,

Turner, Charles Fellison, and William V. Moffett, directors.

German-American Athletic Club, "to maintain a club for social, literary, and athletic purposes, to acquire and maintain a club house, and to maintain rooms and a restaurant for the use of members and their guests," Hugo Weissberg, Jacob Binz, Jean Charkin, Henry Bookman, "Nicolas Probo, Charles Schmidt, Keinhold Shellenberog, and Joseph Rueth, directors.

Wilton Club, "to improve the members thereof morally, socially, and intellectually." Alfred D. Rnapp, Richard Finster, James Dimson, Hermann Jernster, Charles H. Merrill, George A. Wall, Henry Boes, and Joseph Gill, directors.

White Mice Association, "for the purpose of creating good fellowship and promoting social intercourse." Harry E. Illewitzer, Edward Bieck, Adiam Frengenzer, Joseph Either, and Charles Becker, directors.

Gailla Club, "for cultivating sociability," Jean Duremmatch, Octave Herux, Louis C. Richard, Camille Mabrille, and heodore Lubrian, directors. Iroadway Athletic Club, "for perfecting oursives in various athletic exercises and giving public exhibitions." Frederic Ascher, Thomas F. Croweke, Henry Devill, Samuel C. Austin, and Timothy J. Murfo, directors.

The German-American independent Club of the Twenty-second Assembly District, "for the purpose of enlisting the active support of German-Americans of the Twenty-second Assembly district, New York city, Irrespective of varty, and to maintain headquarters." John A. Dietz, John Herald, John Vegel, Amestian Houg, and John J. Geise, directors.

tors. William McMiller, Association, "for sociability among the members and to practise benevolence on the members." James K. Chamberlain, William J. Whitehouse, James Coleman, Robert Greely, Patrick Vincent, Michel McMyler, and James Frendersast, directors.

The Brooklyn Clubs incorporated to-day are:
The Brooklyn Clubs incorporated to-day are:
The Prospect League Club, "to provide social intercourse and a pleasant place of common resort of entertainment and social improvement." William J. Maxwoll, J. T. Lee, Charles W. Tandy, and Fred Edminter, M. D., directors.
The South Brooklyn Progressive Association, "for behavoient cooperation and to sid each other when sid is necessary, and to promote social and clucational interests." Thomas lawelle, Baniel Highestin, "William Armstrong, letter Reilly, Thomas Larkin, "William Armstrong, letter Reilly, Thomas Callagher, Kugene Malone, Edmund Kelly, "Janiel Mullen, John Durkin, and Michael Gangon, directors.

ALBANY, May 23. - Among the bills signed by the Governor fo-day were the following:
Senator Brush's, providing that any insurance corporation organized under the laws of another state and lawfully transacting either fire or marine insurance in this state on text. I, 1892, may be illemented to transact both fire and marine insurance if duly authorized so to do by the law of the State where it is organized.

Assemblyman Kinne's, authorizing town and county cooperative corporations to insure against arceny of biankets, whips, ciothing, jeweiry, grain, and any kind of farm produce, and all kinds of goods and property.

Assemblyman Husted's, allowing mutual fire insurance companies to become stock corporations. Senator Guy's, relating to the filling of ciaims against New York city with the City Computeller.

Assemblyman Hushed's, authorizing the brooklyn and specifications for the improvement of the Wallatont Market lands, lying on both sides of Washington avenue.

Senator Brush's, authorizing Brooklyn to lause. the Governor to-day were the following: boat Market lands, lying on both sides of Washington avenus.
Senator Brush's, authorizing Brooklyn to lause \$25,000 in bonds to pay past due principal and interest upon bonds of the late town of Gravesenil.
Senator Echulty's, increasing from \$25,000 to \$40,000 the appropriation by Brooklyn for frunishing the Twenty-third Regiment armory new occupied by the Third Battery.

Mr. Perkins's, providing for construction and management of the public driveway in Brooklyn authorized by the law of 1894.

Senator Page's, providing that where a person has been discharged under section 1084 of the Code of Civil Procedure furing jury year, he may be excused for the following bir year.

Mr. Hustel's, extending the powers of the Traders' Deposit Company of New York city.

For the Prohibition National Convention, Pitta-burgh, May 97; Readblican National Convention, St. Louis, June 10; Democratic National Convention, Chi-caso, July 7; the Pennsylvania Railroad will self lickels at one fare for the round trip three days in advance.—Als.

A CHURCH BICYCLE RUN. THE REV. MR. GOODRICH SETS THE PACE FOR THE COMPANY.

Novel Social Function in Plainfield On of Many Ways in Which Poster Good-rich Tries to Interest Young People and Others in His Growing Church, The Rev. Charles I. Goodrich, the paster of he Congregational Church in Plainfield, N. J. is the originator of the most up-to-date kind of church social. It is a bleycle excursion, and the first one was held yesterday, when the Rev. Mr. Goodrich headed a party of eighteen of his parishoners and took a run of ten miles or more over the splendid roads for which New Jersey is noted. The run was a very successful one, and those who took part in it are auxious that it may be repeated soon.

The Plainfield Congregational Church is one

of the youngest religious societies in the town. It was organized ten years ago, and soon afterward Mr. Goodrich was called to take its pulpit. He had just been graduated from Yale Theological Seminary. Coming from New England, where Congregationalism is strong, he was rather surprised on his arrival at Plainfield to learn that the sect was omparatively weak there and that his church was the only one of the kind in the town. So he et to work to build up a congregation and to set his parish on a firm foundation. His church grew rapidly and the treasury was replenished from time to time by means of teas, fairs, and other entertainments. The paster took a leading part in the arrangement of these affairs, and as the church grev stronger in membership, Mr. Goodrich became more popular among his parishioners and the townspeople. He took an interest in all the movements intended to benefit the young people of the place, and as he had always devoted considerable attention to athletic sports and kent up an interest in them after he entered kept up an interest in them after He entered the ministry, he was soon as much liked by the young men and boys as he was by their parents, who admire him on account of his practical Christianity and success in the church. The congregation now worship in a stone and brick structure of picturesque design that stands at the corner of Madison avenue and Seventh street, the handsomest resident portion of the town. The church has 250 or more members.

and it did nothing to lessen his influence or to harm his church.

Mr. Geodrich's example was followed by many of the members of his flock. He became an apostle of the bicycle and urged his people to ride. He asked them to ride to church, to Sunday school, to prayer meetings, and the other church gatherings. They did not need much personsion, and the church lawn showed numerous bicycles stacked up during the services. When the sport made a bound into public favor two or three years ago nearly all of the able-bodied citizens of Plainfield were riders. Now 4,500 of the people in the town own wheels, and many of the other 13,000 people there ride rented bicycles. Mr. Goodrich's congregation is particularly well represented among the riders, and this fact set the pastor to thinking. The result of his coglitation was that on Sunday morning last Mr. Goodrich, in giving out the notices from the public, said:

"There is to be a church sociable on Saturday of a different kind from any we have had before. It is to be rather exclusive, and not all of you can attend. Every one in the congregation who rides a bicycle is invited. They are requested to meet at 4 o'clock in front of the church, to take a short spin through the country, and I hope that as many as can will join the party."

Some of the parishloners looked a little star-

Some of the parishioners looked a little star-tled when Mr. Goodrich said the church enter-tainment was to be exclusive, and be added: "Of course, if any of those who do not ride wheels want to walk behind, they may, but this entertainment is entirely for wheelmen. The announcement was enthusiastically received, and every one who could made up his or her mind to go. Saturday afternoon is a busy time among the merchants, and many of them who wanted to take part in the run were unable to do so. Every one of them heartily supported the idea, though. Deacon Morgan and Deacon Laboyteaux are both riders, and they frequently attend the prayer meetings and church services on their wheels. Clerk J. E. Robinson is a wheelman of experience. Treasurer G. W. Rockfellow and his wife are enthusiasts, and two other trustees, Mr. B. R. Force and J. M. Whitton, are known on the road. Besides these there are dozens of others.

called on Scaretary Olney at the State Department to-day. His recent attack of pneumonia, which detained him in San Francisco for a fortnight, pulled him down considerably, and he will go to his home in Kentucky for recuperation without delay. Mr. Willis said that he intended to return to Honolulu on the expiration of his leave of absence.

Mayor Strong Calls on the Governor. ALBANY, May 23.-Mayor Wm. L. Strong of New York was among Gov. Morton's callers at the Executive Chamber to-day. The Mayor remained with the Governor for some time in the latter's private room. It was announced that the Mayor's visit had to do with pending New York city legislation.

\$10,000 for Her Husband's Beath,

A jury in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has iven Eliza Taylor a verdict for \$10,000 in her suit against the Long Island Railread Company and the New York and Brocklyn Brewing Com-pany for the loss of hea husband. Taylor was killed by being crushed between a locomotive and a truck

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS SPLIT, The Breach Between Mrs. Hall and Mrs.

There's trouble brewing in the colored belt. Mrs. Demptey of 230 West Twenty-eighth street s looking for an apology from Mrs. Mary L. Hall of 149 West Twenty-seventh street, but she won't get it. Mrs. Hall says so, and she adds

I ain't any peaches and cream." That settles it. If Mrs. Dempsey thinks she's going to make a nice meal of Mrs. Hall, she's dreaming dreams which Mrs. Hall will be pleased to interpret for her. The reporter did not see Mrs. Dempsey. Mrs. Hall told him that one newspaper man called upon Mrs. D., and that "she treated him like a bound." It didn't seem as if this would be a nice way to be treated, so the reporter stayed by Mrs. Hall, whose manners are irreproachable.
On this account the reporter is not prepared

o state the exact shade of Mrs. Dempsey's complexion. He can only say that she is colored Mrs. Hall is also colored, and she has the figure of a grenadier and the brain of a politician. She is an enthusiastic worker in the McKinley cause. His picture hangs upon the wail and she wears a McKinley button upon her breast. She had her hands full enough with attending to the political campaign when there came this falling out with Mrs. Dempsey.

"I don't know how it ever got into the papers," she said. "It hadn't ought to, because we're a secret society, and things oughtn't to be told outside. The trouble hadn't anything to do with politics. It's all because of the Woman's Relief Corps. Mrs. Dempsey's the President and I'm the Senior Vice. You see, the whole trouble is this: I'm a Southern woman and all these New York negroes think a Southern colored person don't know anything. So they all side with Mrs. Dempsey against me. They'll deanything she says; don't seem to have any minds o' their own. The trouble began about the place of holdin' our meetin's. We'd been holdin' 'em in the Republican Courty Club house. Well, Mr. Moran and Rush Simms had some trouble, and Rush Simms went to Mrs. Dempsey and asked her not to hold the corps meetin's in the ciub house any longer.

"At the next meetin' of the corps Mrs. Dempsey gets up an' says: 'Ladies, I don't think we'd better held our meetin's in this hall any longer. We have to pay \$2 a night, and here there's only sixteen ladies present. We can't afford it. Now, I'd like to have an expression of opinion from every member present." Well. every woman jumped up and said: 'Mrs. Prestdent, your suggestion meets with my approval. Every one of 'em said it except me. I'm Senior Vice, you know, so I was sittin' there across the table from her. She looked at me an' she said: 'I'd like to hear from Mrs. Hall.' So I got up an' I said:

"'Mrs. President an' ladies of the corps,' I said. 'I didn't wish to say anything because the suggestion of the President does not meet with my approval. Where can we find another hall like this for \$2 a night?" "With that Mrs. Dempsey was mad, an' she

"With that Mrs. Dempsey was mad, an' she jumped up an' said:
"Mrs. Hali, will you please fill my chair while I take the floor?' because you know we can't leave our chairs unoccupied at the same time, not for a minute. Well, she went to work and made a debate all about how poor the corps was, and that we hadn't the money to pay for the hall. She said we had met in her rooms rent free and we could do it again. Not a word about it all bein because Rush Simma was mad at Moran! And it was unbeknownst to me then, too. But when she'd finished I got up an' I made my debate.
"Mrs. President an' Ladies of the Corps,' I said, 'I don't think we could find another hall in New York city as nice as this for \$2 a night, Here we have a big room, lovely uphoistered furniture, gas lights, and a fire when ne need it. How does this compare with meetin' in Mrs. Dempsey's back kitchen, where we had to sit on

furniture, gas lights, and a fire when he need it. How does this compare with meetin' in Mrs. Dempsey's back kitchen, where we had to sit on hard-bottomed chairs an 'ironin' boards? Here we can go through our ritualistic ceremonies when the inspector comes. Here we have an ante-room—all for \$2 a night, Last year we had to sit on hard benches and have smoky lamus when the inspector came to review us—at Mrs. Tempsey's, Ladies, wish to make it as a motion that we stay here, at any rate, until after inspection.

Dempsey's, Ladies, I wish to make it as a motion that we stay here, at any rate, until after inapection.

"Well, sir, the woman who had been the first to jump up and say that she approved of Mrs. Dempsey's suggestion was the one that seconded my motion, and it was carried unanimously. Mad? You never saw anybody madder than she was. She sat there an' swelled an' swelled an' puffed up, an' she couldn't say a word. The meetin' adjourned that night, an', of course, it was settled that we should keep the hall. But what do you think she did? She called a meetin' as ther house for the next Monday night, an' sheddin't notify me. When she got those women alone, of course, it was easy, an' they voted to quit meetin' in the hall! I didn't know a thing about it. I was over there to a committee meetin' an' all that, but she never said a word.

"Well, the night came for the next regular meetin', and I thought I'd have 'sm all come around here after it was over. So I got the quartet (paid 'sm \$2 to engage 'sm), and I ordered refreshments. I had to go over to a political meetin' on the east side, and when I kot back here and went to the hall it was half-past 9 o'clock. I went in, an' there were about a dozen women sittin' there, but not an officer!

"Where's Mrs. Dempsey?' I asked 'em." Nobody knew, so I said I'd just run around to her house an' see if she was sick. So I went around there an' I ran up the stairs, pam-pam-pam, which aln't accordin' to our custom, 'cause

Mockfellow of experience. Treasurers. When the control of the present of the present of the present of the control of the cont

The Underground Trolley Not a Failure. President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company denied yesterday that he had said that the underground trolley system had proved unsatisfactory on the Lenox avenue line. The system stood the test of winter weather well, but the Metropolitan Traction officials do not regard it as suited to the demands of the Broadway and the Fighth avenualines. It is well known that the company has been experimenting for some time with a system of traction by the use of compressed air, with the hope that it can be adapted for use on the busy streets.

Trolley Accident to Brooklyn.

While Jesse L. Tower, a septuagenarian, was eturning yesterday morning through Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, to his home at 308 Bridge avenue, Brooklyn, to his home at how brings street, with a loaf of bread he had purchased, he was struck by a trolley car and hurled sev-eral feet. At the Brooklyn Hospital it was found that one of his less was broken and that he had received severe internal injuries.

SHAM WAR BY MILITIA

MANGUFRES THIS WEEK AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

Work Testerday by Troop A's Signal Corps and by Troops 1 and 3-The Second Battery on Hand for Duty This Morning-Crowds of Wheelmen Look On. Armed men wearing gay uniforms and riding sleek, high-stepping horses invaded Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, and for a week at ast they will make that open space the scene of mock war and military manageuvres. At 7 o'clock in the morning the first signal corps of Troop A, thirty-one strong, under the com-mand of Capt. Homer W. Hedge, left their armory in West Fifty-sixth street and marched to the park with their flags flying. Upon their arrival the wig-waggers had an early drill, after which they were inspected by Gen. Fred C. McLewee of Gov. Morton's staff. The corps was found to be in excellent condition, both forses and men. The cavalry manouvres included a carbine, pistol, and sabre drill, and

squad, section, and troop movements. Soon after the signal corps arrived, Troops and 2, 160 strong, under Capts. Bridgeman and Bagley, marched into the field, and in the afternoon they gave an exhibition of their skill in the saddle. The weather was ideal and the field was in fine condition. Long before 2 o'clock the crowd began to arrive, and when the bugle call sounded fully 2,000 spectators. mostly women, were on the ground. Nearly everybody that came rode a bicycle, and the field on three sides was outlined with wheels.

women, were on the ground. Nearly everybody that came rode a bacycle, and the field on three sides was outlined with wheels. Furing the drill several men were thrown from their saidles, and their horses ran wild in the crowd. The animals were captured and nobody was infured, although there was a slight panic among the bicyclists.

Furing one of the first charges across the field the girth on the horse of Frivate Newell of the signal corps slipped and the rider was thrown. The horse ran around the Manor House, but was caught after a lively chase by cavalrymen and mounted policemen. A cavalryman was thrown while the troops were manuscuvring in the extreme north section of the field, and the horse galloned furiously towarf Broadway. A dozen riders put after it. The horse ran down the road to the southern entrance, and, entering the park, dashed straight across the field and into the crowd. There were feminine shricks, a scattering of women and whrels, and the path of the runaway was cleared. The horse was caught on the edge of the swamp by Mounted Policeman. Burphan. Twice afterward riderless horses dashed into the crowd.

After the squadron was received and inspected by tien. McLewee, Col. Green, and Major Lee, the hard work of the afternoon began. For three hours the cavalrymen held the field, marching and countermarching, while the crowd applanded.

The signal men established.

The signal men established stations on the heights surrounding the park, and many messages were sent out and received during the drill.

At 6 o'clock the Second Battery arrived at the park, after a long and dusty march from their armory in Thirty-fourth street. The battery was under the command of Capt. David Wilson. It comprised fity-circh time, four guns, four caissons, and sixty norses. Its route from the armory was up Fifth avenue to 115th street, to St. Nicholas avenue, to Broadway, and to the nark. Upon its arrival at the field tents were pitched, and Camp Howard Carroll was established.

This morning at 8% c'clock the exercises wi

BLOOMER WOMAN A RUNAWAY. William Wellman Under Arrest for Allenating Her Affections.

Ansonia, Conn., May 23.-The people of Shelton have been greatly interested this spring in a handsome young woman who rode her bicycle about town in bloomers. They wondered who she was, but all they could find out was that her name was Miss Lake and that she had taken the French place at White Hills for the summer. Last night she spent several hours in a cell in the police station trying to comfort her lover, William Wellman, who had been arrested for alienate ing the affections of Mrs. Walter H. Larkin,

ing the affections of Mrs. Walter H. Larkin, wile of a well-known New Haven contractor. Miss Lake and Mrs. Larkin were one.

Last fall Wellman met Mrs. Larkin at Branford and fell inlove with her. He is good looking, and she posed as an unmarried woman. The love was returned, and as he rents a farm at White Hills she came there to live. Wellman took, his meals at Mrs. Larkin's house and spent all his evenings there.

A few days ago a book agent came to her house and made an engagement to sell her a book. On Thursday night he arrived quite late and was let in. He found Wellman there, Yesterday the book agent, who was Detective McEnerney of New Haven, returned with the injured husband and Chief of Police Tomlinson of Shelton, who arrested Wellman. Mrs. Larkin followed to the lockup and was allowed to remain until Wellman secured bonds. At the time of the arrest papers in a divorce suit were served on her. Her husband has been searching for her for several months, but could obtain no clew to her whereabouts. He sent her money through a woman friend every could obtain no clew to her whereabouts. He sent her money through a woman friend every month. Wellman has been prominent in the Baptist Church. Recently he organized the Church of the Strangers which finally col-

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BICYCLE. It Is Feared Jennie Overton May Have

EAST MORICHES, L. I., May 23,-Six-year-old Jennie Overton, a daughter of Samuel Overton. was knocked down and severely injured by a bicycle to-day. She and several companions had just left school for the noon recess. They did not observe Ray Barber flying toward them on a bicycle. He was almost up to the group of girls when Jennie stepped directly in his path. The boy was going too rapidly either to stop or turn out, and girl, wheel, and rider went down in a confused heap.

She was taken home, and it was found that she had sustained severe injuries about the head. There was a contusion over one eye that the doctor fears may have caused concussion of the brain. Barber escaped injury. blevele to-day. She and several companions

Champagne Bealers Say that Method of

Advertising Doesn't Pay Now. The days of the wine agent, the well-dressed convivial man of leisure, whose business it is to make himself conspicuous in public places and order in a loud tone the special brand of wine that he is hired to boom, seem to be numbered. It was a gouty profession at the best, and now the importers of champagnes say that this method of booming wines has become so well known that it is no longer effective. Moreover, they say that it is demoralizing to the agent, and he is very apt to buy wines only for an ex-

and he is very apt to buy wines only for an exclusive circle of friends who would drink any kind of champagne that was offered to them. This means that the firm employing him are under the expense of keeping a dozen or mora of the agent's friends supplied with champagne, and from this they get no advertising.

When the wine agent was a novelty and his methods new several men in this town whose good incomes booming special brands of champagne. They ordered it in their clubs and they bought it in large quantities at the best bars in town, and for a time his acquaintances wondered how young Brown or Smith or Jones could afford to buy so much champagne, and they marvelled at his fierce anger when a watter dared to serve any but his special brand of champagne. One of these men was unfortunate enough to get hauled up in supplementary proceedings, and in the course of a stiff cross-examination he gave away his snap. He bought champagne beause he was paid to buy it, and he said that he was heartify sick of it. The wine importers now say that it pays them better to advertise in the newspapers than to hire boomers.

COL. CAMP RETIRED.

Relieved of the Command of the 294 a Mouth Earlier than He Had Asked.

Col. John T. Camp of the Twenty-second Regment, who requested several weeks ago to be placed on the retired list after about thirty-five years of service, has, it seems, been retired a nonth earlier than he requested, and the matter is causing considerable talk in the regiment and also on the outside among those conversant with the facts. The Colonel in his application to the Adjutant-General asked to be retired on June 15, 1806, and it was a matter of some astonishment, when official papers came down, which announced his retirement on May 14,

nois. It is learned from reliable authority that the ulonel has sent a letter to Adjt.-tien. McAlpin asking if there has not been some mistake made in the matter. Some officers affirm that the heavy retirement of the Caloni was the result of political wire-builting in connection with the nelection of a successor, as it is said that many officers of the regiment desired a change is the administration of its affairs.